

EVENING BULLETIN.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1887.

B. Barker will be assisted in the collecting of debts due the Bulletin by J. M. and A. Gray east of Third street. It is to be hoped all persons indebted will be ready to settle their bills when presented, and not compel the collectors to call two or three times for the small amounts due.

MANUFACTURE OF FIREARMS.—The machinery now employed by the Federal Government for the manufacture of firearms is complete. A musket can be turned out every eighty-five minutes of the working day from the raw material. The machinery is of the most perfect description, and does the work with the most unerring accuracy. It is said that in no department of the mechanic arts has the inventive mind been exerted with more astonishing or elaborate results. To produce a musket entire two hundred and ninety-four machines and nearly five hundred distinct mechanical processes are involved. The iron from which the barrels are made costs two hundred dollars per ton. This is cut up from bars into pieces of ten pounds weight and fourteen inches in length, which, after being drawn out to forty inches under a nearly white heat, is curved and welded on steel rods. Each barrel is then bored out and reduced in weight from ten pounds to four and a half, after which it is polished with emery on revolving wheels. The quality of the workmanship which is displayed in the making of these barrels is thought not to be exceeded by any in the world.

The Paris (Ky.) flag says the report that Gregg, who was charged in connection with Mrs. Frazier with having killed her husband and who afterwards married her, had been castrated is incorrect. They have been stopping for several weeks at the McKim House, Millersburg, Bourbon county, and nothing of the kind has happened.

The Lexington Observer and Reporter, however, concurs in the intelligence previously published with reference to this affair.

Fredericksburg (Va.) Lodge No. 4, of which General Washington was a member, have received a letter from Hiram Powers, the sculptor, in which he says that the *fac similes* of Washington's masonic regalia have been received, that the model is prepared, and the marble now ready. He promises to forward a photograph of the statue, copies of which are to be sent to the various lodges and grand lodges throughout the United States which have subscribed to this undertaking.

Hon. Wm. Wright, of New Jersey, has commissioned four of the most eminent New York portrait painters for a picture by each containing the portraits of thirty illustrious cotemporary Americans. Mr. Huntington is to paint the men of science, Mr. Hicks the illustrious literati, Mr. Baker the artists, and Mr. Rositter the magnificos of the mercantile world.

THE VARIETIES.

Prof. Henry denies that man is made of dust. He says modern science has established, by a wide and careful induction, the fact that plants and animals principally consist of solidified air; the only portions of an earthy character which enter into their composition being the ashes which remain after combustion. All the other parts were originally in the atmosphere.

During the last quarter almost two hundred uncalled for money letters have been received at the "dead letter office," in Washington, containing in all a little over \$10,000. Seven-eighths of this amount has already been restored to its owners.

Running off with a Telegraph Line.—A locomotive between St. Louis and Springfield, a day or two ago got attached to the wire of the telegraph line, which a storm of wind had thrown down, and away it went on its course, tearing down the poles for a distance of two miles, and keeping up a most tremendous crash and clatter, as one after another came tumbling down and were added to the queer retinue of the train. The locomotive arrived in town in good time, and the engineer then first discovered that he had the lightning line behind him.

Capt. John Alline, aged 78 years—a hero of the last war with Great Britain, to whom the citizens of Boston, many years ago, presented a valuable sword for services therein—was married on the 19th of March, in Harrington, Maine, to Miss Joanna Strout, aged 73 years.

Agony in Chattanooga.—We learn from the Gazette that on Thursday night last an affray came off within a few miles of that city between the Dyers and the Fulchers, in which several were seriously wounded. The parties had been to a wedding across the line in Georgia, and probably made too free use of whisky. One of the Fulchers is known to be mortally wounded.

Sad Casualty.—We learn from the Elba (Ala.) Democrat that Mr. Isaac Johnson, a citizen of Coffee county, Ala., whilst removing from one portion of the county to another, having camped for the night by the road-side on the 5th instant, was aroused at a late hour of the night by the cry of fire, and found his daughter (a young lady about fifteen years of age) enveloped in flames and screaming for assistance. He immediately stripped off the burning garments, and sent for medical aid. She was so badly burnt, however, that she survived but a few hours.

THE EVIL OF STOCK SPECULATIONS.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:

Some recent developments in the city have led many stockholders of railroad and other corporations to question the propriety of vesting the management of their property in the hands of those who are actively engaged in stock speculations. Formerly, the victims of such a policy were mostly the eager speculators. It was easy for the executive officer or financial manager of a company to give such coloring to its affairs as to convey the impression that it was not doing as well as usual, so that the market value of the stock would materially decline, while he, in the mean time, would take advantage of the depression to buy largely; then, the policy would be reversed, exaggerated reports or statements circulated, the market rise, and the officer sold out again at a large profit. This was regarded as reprehensible, but it did not so intimately affect the bona fide stockholder, except as he might desire to borrow money on his shares. There is reason, however, to fear that the speculators sometimes control the policy of the company whose interests they are bound to protect, without much regard to anything but the money they can make out of it for themselves.

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.—Great Inducements at 96 Third Street.—Now is the time to get fine gold watches, jewelry, and extra fine books, pocket knives, cases, and work-boxes cheap. No small gifts. Every purchaser of one dollar's worth of liniment receives a free gift worth from 50 cents to \$1.00. Everybody is invited to call and examine the gifts, which are new and desirable. No money is risked on chance, as every person is sure to get the worth of their money besides the liniment, which is alone worth the amount paid for it. One hundred thousand bottles have been sold since the first of January, 1887, and has given universal satisfaction in all diseases for which it is recommended. Remember, four bottles of liniment and a handsome gift of \$1, at No. 96 Third street, near the post-office. mar28 j&b&w

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

BAYLARD TAYLOR IN NORTHERN EUROPE.

PITEA (Northern Sweden), Dec. 28, 1856. The horses were at last ready; we muffled up carefully, and set out. As it grew dark, we were surprised to find that our position was a girl. She had a heavy sheepskin over her knees, and a muff for her hands, and a shawl around her head, leaving only the eyes visible. Thus accoutered, she drove out merrily, and showed no signs of the weather.

At Sornjole we ordered horses, after drinking a bowl of hot milk flavored with cinnamon. This is the favorite winter drink of the people, sometimes with the addition of brandy. But the *pink* or common brandy of Sweden is a detestable beverage, resembling a mixture of turpentine, train oil, and bad molasses, and we take the milk unmixed, which serves to keep up the animal heat admirably. The mercury by this time had fallen to 38 deg. below zero. Our feet gradually became benumbed, but, by walking up the hills, we prevented the circulation from coming to a stand still.

The cold, however, played some grotesque pranks with us. My beard, mustache, cap, and fur collar were soon one undivided lump of ice. On my eyelashes became snow-white, and I walked with frost, and it required constant motion to keep them from freezing together. We saw everything through visors barred with ivory. Our eyebrows and hair were as hoary as those of an octogenarian, and our cheeks a mixture of crimson and orange, so that we were scarcely recognizable by each other. Every one we met had snow-white locks, no matter how youthful the face; and, whatever was the color of our horses at starting, we always drove milk-white steeds at the close of the post. The irritation of our nostrils occasioned the greatest inconvenience, and, as the landowners' fire of instantly, it soon became a matter of pain and difficulty to use them. You might as well attempt to blow your nose with a poplar chip. We could not bare our hands a minute, without feeling an iron grasp of cold which seemed to squeeze the flesh like a vice, and turn the very blood to ice. In other respects we were warm and jolly, and I have rarely been in higher spirits. The air was exquisitely sweet and pure, and I could open my mouth (as far as its icy grating permitted) and inhale full draughts into the lungs of a delicious sensation of freshness and exhilaration.

This is Arctic travel, at last. By Odin, it is glorious! The smooth, firm road, crisp and pure as alabaster, over which our sleigh-runners talk with the rippling, musical murmur of summer brooks; the sparkling, breathless immensity; the gorgeous, rosy flush of morning, slowly deepening into the orange disc of the sun cuts the horizon; the golden blaze of the tops of the bronze firs; the glittering of the glassy birches; the long, dreary sweep of the landscape; the icy nectar of the perfect air; the tingling of the nostrils; the cold, clear light of the sky; the guard the outposts of life against the besieging cold—it is superb! The natives themselves spoke of the cold as being unusually severe, and we congratulated ourselves all the more on our easy endurance of it. Had we judged only by our own sensations, we should not have believed the temperature to be nearly so low.

The sun rose a little after ten, and I have never seen anything finer than the illumination of the forests and snow-fields in his level orange beams; for, even at mid-day, he was not more than eight degrees above the horizon. The tops of the trees, only, were touched; still and solid as iron, and covered with sparkling frost-crystals, their trunks were changed to blazing gold, and their foliage to a fiery orange-brown. The delicate purple sprays of the birch, clothed with ice, glittered like wands of topaz and amethyst, and the slopes of virgin snow, stretching toward the sun, shone with the fairest saffron gleams. There is nothing equal to this in the South, nothing so transcendently rich, dazzling, and glorious. Italian dawns and twilights cannot surpass those we see every day, not like those, fading rapidly into the ashen hues of dusk, but lingering for hour after hour with scarce a decrease of splendor. Strange that nature should repeat these lovely aerial effects in such widely different zones and seasons. I thought to find in the winter landscapes of the far North a sublimity of death and desolation—a wild, dark, dreary, monotony of expression—but I have, in reality, the constant enjoyment of the rarest, the tenderest, the most enchanting beauty.

The people we meet along the road harmonize with these unexpected impressions. They are clear-eyed and rosy as the morning, straight and strong as the fir saplings in their forests, and simple, honest, and unostentatious beyond any class of men I have ever seen.

There are tender hearts in the breasts of these Northern men and women, albeit they are as unobtrusive as the English—or we Americans, for that matter. It is exhilarating to see such people—whose digestion is sound, whose nerves are tough as whipcord, whose blood runs in a strong, full stream, whose impulses are perfectly natural, who are good without knowing it, and who are happy without trying to be so. Where shall we find such among our restless communities at home?

I had tough work at each station to get my head out of my rappings, which were united with my beard and hair in one solid lump. The cold increased instead of diminishing, and by the time we reached Gumboda, at dusk, it was 40 deg. below zero. At bedtime, Braisted took out his thermometer, and soon brought it in with the mercury frozen below all the numbers on the scale.

At Haglön, the third station, we stopped a hour for breakfast. It was a poor, stricken place, and we could only get some fish roes and salt meat. The people were all hal-idiots, even to the postilion who drove us. We had some daylight for the fourth station, did the fifth by twilight, and the sixth in darkness. The cold (30 deg.) was so keen that our postillions made good time, and we reached Sannuna, on the Skeftron river, fifty-two miles, soon after six o'clock. Here we were lodged in a large, barn-like room, so cold that we were obliged to put on our overcoats and sit against the stove.

The handmaiden called us soon after five o'clock, and brought us coffee and still in bed. This is the general custom here in the North, and is a point of contact with the South. The sky was overcast, with a raw, violent wind—mercury 18 deg. below zero. We felt the cold very keenly. The wind blew full in our teeth, and penetrated even beneath our furs.

The storm grew worse and worse; the wind blew fiercely over the low hills, loaded with particles of snow, as fine as the point of a needle and as hard as crystal, which struck full on our eyeballs and stung them so that we could scarcely see. I had great difficulty in keeping my face from freezing, and my companion found his chin and ears stiff with frost. We started at nine. It was barely light enough to see our way, and we floundered slowly along through the deep drifts for a mile, when we met the snow-plows, after which our road became easier. These plows are wooden frames, shaped somewhat like the bow of a ship—in fact, I have seen very fair clipper models among them—about 15 feet long by 10 wide at the base, and so light that, if the snow is not too deep, one horse can manage them. The farmers along the road are obliged to turn out at six o'clock in the morning whenever the snow falls or drifts, and open a passage for travelers.

The wind blew so violently, however, that the furrows were soon filled up, and even the track of the baggage-sled, fifty yards in advance, was covered. There was one hollow where the drifts of loose snow were five or six feet deep, and here we were obliged to get out and struggle along, sinking to our loins at every step. Of the scenery we saw to-day I can give no description. There was nothing but long drifts and waves of spotless snow, some dim, dark, spectral fir-trees on either hand, and beyond that a wild chaos of storm. The snow came fast and blinding, beating full in our teeth. It was impossible to see—the fine particles so stung our eyeballs that we could not look ahead. My eyelashes were loaded with snow, which immediately turned to ice and froze the lids together, unless I kept them in constant motion. The storm hummed and buzzed through the black forests; we were all alone on the road, for even the pious Swedes would not turn out to church on such a day. It was terribly sublime and desolate, and I enjoyed it amazingly. We kept warm, although there was a crust of ice a quarter of an inch thick on our cheeks, and ice in our beards prevented us from opening our mouths. At 1 o'clock, we reached the second station, Gefre, unrecognized by our nearest friends. We got some salt meat and hot milk, and then started on our long stage of fifteen miles to this place. The world became a blank; there was snow around, above, and below, and but for these marks a man might have driven at random until he froze.

Finally, lights appeared ahead through the darkness. Here we are now, housed in the capital of Pitea Lappmark, somewhere about the 65th deg. of north latitude. It is but a journey of three days hence to Tornes, at the head of the Bothnian Gulf, whence I shall next write. B. T.

[Translated from the *Moniteur de la Flotte.*]

DEATH OF THE HIGH PRIEST OF JAPAN.—The Dai-ri, or High Priest of Japan inhabits a splendid palace in the city of Miako, on the island of Nipon. His court is composed of 20,000 priests, who are entrusted with the charge of 4,000 temples of this immense city. His costume is a long tunic, over which he wears a large red dais, a white transparent veil, ornamented with golden fringe, is worn upon his head, falling about half way down the body. His countenance remains always invisible. On the 1st of July, 1856, the Dai-ri was taken ill. Immediately the chief priest, with his ghostly colleagues, 200 priest of the first rank, who are endowed with the religious power of the empire, were summoned to the palace. By the next day the Dai-ri's situation became more critical, and the third his death was pronounced as inevitable and close at hand. The priests repaired at once to the temple, and informed the populace that the Dai-ri had entered into a compact with the Seven Gods of Heaven, and was upon the eve of rejuvenating his mind in the embrace of Ten-sui-dai-sin, the principal of these deities, who the Japanese believe to have created the world. She has been at the head of affairs for about 25,000 years, and from her spring all the royal families of Japan. To her the inhabitants of the entire empire address their invocations as the protectress of the land.

At the conclusion of the first prayers, the priests declared that the inhabitants could immediately enter the palace and regulate their eyes with the sight of their highly venerated High Priest. At once the crowd streamed to the palace, where they beheld the Dai-ri lying stretched upon a bed of state. He was dressed in a white tunic, and his features, covered with a very thin mask, were dimly perceptible through a veil thrown over them. The priests prayed loudly, and wafted the sweet perfumes from their censers around the dying man. At 5 o'clock in the morning of the 5th of July he breathed his last. As the last breath passed through his lips, the chief priest, raising his arm as a token of the departing life, assured the bystanders that the soul of the High Priest had ascended to the abodes of the gods, but that it would shortly return and resume its earthly habitation. Upon this announcement a solemn silence pervaded the audience. After the lapse of ten minutes the chief priest, surrounded by a crowd of his religious companions, threw over the still warm corpse of the Dai-ri a large white cloth, which he instantly withdrew, and in the place just before occupied by the body there appeared another, similarly attired, but alive and strong, throwing himself from his recumbent position, went to an altar standing near the bedside and bestowed upon the people present his blessing. The crowd instantly broke out into exclamations of gladness and rejoicing.

By a well-contrived stratagem the priests had abstracted the body of the Dai-ri, supplying its place with his son, who inherits his father's station. The state bed being hung around with drapery rendered it all the easier to perform the trick without arousing the suspicions of the credulous inhabitants. The corpse of the Dai-ri was carried in the night time to the Yie temple by the priests, where it was laid upon a pyre and burned to ashes. This being done, the temple is closed and all persons are forbidden to enter it. A violation of this law is punished by burning to death.

The Yie temple, the handsomest one in the city, contains several rows of earthen statues of the deity Ten-sui-dai-sin. These statues are about one yard high, are hollow, and have each a large opening in the back of the head. The ashes of each Dai-ri are preserved in one of these statues the same as in an urn. The inhabitants are not permitted to enter the portion of the temple where these figures stand. On the day after the death occurred, ceremonies of a very different character take place—the inauguration of the new High Priest, who, as the people suppose, has had his soul renewed in the residence of the great gods.

On the 7th of July, the new Dai-ri, surrounded by chosen priests, issued from his palace, and paraded the different portions of the city of Miako. The people threw themselves to the earth, and addressed prayers to him as to a god. Upon this day all work was forbidden, all prisoners were set at liberty, and all criminal processes annulled.

On the next day the procession proceeded to Nara, a short distance from Miako, which is considered as one of the most holy places of the empire. It contains a great number of temples of colossal dimensions. It is surrounded by a square portico supported on each side by a hundred columns, each one yard in diameter. The statue of the god to whom this temple is dedicated stands in the centre. Its breadth across the shoulders is forty-eight yards. In the 10th of July, the Dai-ri, returning from Nara, had a great reception in his own capital. As soon as he had returned, the priests commanded public prayer to be held in all the temples in honor of the auspicious occasion.

These facts were related by an eye-witness, a Hollander, whose business in Japan gave him an opportunity of visiting the residence of the Dai-ri. He also states that if the slightest token of incredulity is manifested by any of the bystanders they are instantly felled to the earth and mercilessly slaughtered.

A GOOD JOKE.—A correspondent of the *Lancet* (N. Y.) Beacon says, that, a short time since, while staying at the borough of E—, he overheard the following, which he thinks too good to be lost:

A number of politicians, all of whom were seeking offices under the Government, were seated on the tavern-porch, talking, when an old porter, named Jake D—, a person who is very loquacious when "combed," but exactly opposite when sober, said, that if the company had no objections, he would tell them a story. They told him to "fire away," whereupon he spoke as follows:

"A certain king," don't recollect his name—had a philosopher upon whose judgment he always depended. Now, it so happened that, one day, the king took it into his head to go hunting, and, after summoning his nobles, and making all the necessary preparations, he summoned the philosopher, and asked him if it would rain. The philosopher told him it would not, and he and his nobles departed. While journeying along, they met a countryman mounted upon a jackass; he advised them to return, "for," said he, "it certainly will rain." They smiled contemptuously upon him, and passed on. They had gone many miles, however, they had reason to regret not having taken the rustic's advice, as a heavy shower coming up, they were drenched to the skin. When they had returned to the palace, the king reproached the philosopher severely for telling him it would be clear when it was not. "I met a countryman," said he, "and he knows a great deal more than you, for he told me it would rain, whereas, you told me it would not." The king then gave him his walking papers, and sent for the countryman, who soon made his appearance. "Tell me," said the king, "how you knew it would rain." "I didn't know," said the rustic, "my jackass told me." "And how, pray, did he tell you?" the king asked, in great astonishment. "By pricking up his ears, your Majesty." The king now sent the countryman away, and, procuring the jackass of him, he placed him (the jackass) in the office of the philosopher had filled. And here," observed Jake, looking very wise, "there is where the king made a great mistake."

"How so?" inquired his auditors.

"Why, ever since that time," said Jake, with a grin on his phiz, "every jackass wants an office!"

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN.

PORTLAND, Me., April 8. By the Canadian, which arrived at this port, we have Liverpool dates of the 25th ult. The Niagara arrived out on the 23d. Sales cotton for 3 days amount to 18,000 bales of which exporters and speculators took 1,000 bales each. Market dull and the average business without quotable change. Breadstuffs very dull; all qualities considerably declined. Provisions firmer. Money slightly easier. Consols for money 93 1/4. Diplomatic relations between Austria and Sardinia have been broken.

There is an armistice with Persia.

Second Dispatch.—The steamer Canadian arrived from Liverpool with dates to the 25th. The steam-

er Niagara, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 23d.

England.—Previous to the dissolution of Parliament Lord Palmerston, in reply to certain questions, stated that no direct overtures for return embassies had been made from Naples, and indirectly asked whether the sending of political prisoners to Lapland would be considered sufficient. He stated that the British Government would not be satisfied with Naples merely emptying her prisons to fill them again.

An commercial treaty with Morocco was laid before the House.

The House then disposed of the writs for the new Parliament returnable on the 30th.

The English press generally speak favorably of the moderation evinced by Mr. Buchanan in his inaugural address.

France.—Accounts have been received at Paris from the manufacturers of some of the manufacturing towns which are rather favorable.

Complaints are being made of the non-arrival of orders for silk from the United States.

Advices from Algeria announce that one-fifth more land has been devoted to sowing wheat this year than last. Growing crops promise abundantly.

Colonial produce, corn, and particularly flour markets very dull, and a speedy fall in wheat is inevitable.

Letters from Marseilles of the 18th say that the American ship Advocate has been attacked in consequence of her collision with the *Lyonnais*. The captain demurred against the jurisdiction of the French courts, and appealed to an American tribunal.

The case was overruled and will be heard before the tribunal of commerce.

Spain.—An extract from the London Times announces that letters from Cadiz state that the forts of Vera Cruz fired on the boats of the Spanish war steamer Perros, and that the commander demanded explanation. Also that the Mexicans boast that they have assistance from the United States.

The Swedes and Neufchatel conference will probably meet on the 25th inst.

Prussia.—Russia having demanded an explanation for the recent landing of 300 Poles and Turks from the English steamer Kangaroo, on the coast of Circassia, the Porte of Turkey appointed a commission of inquiry.

Persia.—An armistice of three months has been agreed upon between the British and Persian forces.

An insurrection had occurred among the Persians.

Turkey.—The diplomatic relations between Austria and Sardinia have been suspended.

The Piedmontese Gazette announces the recall of Count Pava, the Austrian minister, with the whole of his legation, from Turin.

The Austrian citizens were transferred to the protection of the Prussian minister. The recall takes place without any rigorous diplomatic rupture.

Italy.—Reports from Naples say there has been some relaxation in regard to prison securities, and also speak of the official mission of M. Pionelli to the Paris conference to conciliate the Western Powers.

Latest from Japan.—Two British steamers forced their way through Japan because they were refused admission contrary to the treaty.

Communications, however, were made to the Emperor, who published an edict giving orders that those ports should be opened, but the crews of any foreign vessel are forbidden to penetrate into the interior.

The *Moniteur Flotte* gives details of the arrest of the Chinese baker who was executed for poisoning the bread used by the inhabitants of Hong Kong. In reply to certain interrogatories, he stated that he acted agreeably to the orders of the Viceroy.

Advices from Constantinople state that civil war is raging in Persia.

The London Gazette notices that Denmark has engaged to abolish the Sound Dues from the 1st of April.

Liverpool, March 24.—Sales of cotton for three days 11,000 bales; all qualities have considerably declined and the market is dull. Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular reports the cotton market steady with slow sales, but scattered. Prices of breadstuffs are very dull, the market closing quiet but steady. Flour dull at a decline of 1s; sales of Western at 27s to 28s, Philadelphia and Baltimore 28s to 29s. Wheat closed very dull at a decline of 2s; sales of red at 7s 6d to 8s; white 8s 2d. Corn quiet at a decline of 6d; sales of mixed at 31s. Weather favorable for crops. Bacon steady. Pork steady, but no quotable change on an average. Lard dull with little inquiry and prices are weak; sales at 72s.

The Liverpool newspapers report sugar quiet and steady. Rice firm with large speculative inquiry. Rosin steady with sales of common at 5s.

London, March 24.—The London papers report sugar quiet. Coffee firm with small supply. Rice buoyant.

Sales of Scotch pig iron in the Glasgow market at 74s to 92s.

Boston, April 8.

The jury in the Kallach case disagreed and were discharged. They stood, 8 for acquittal and 4 for conviction.

Nashville, April 8.

The Christian church, the finest built one in this city, was completely destroyed by fire this morning. It is supposed to have caught from the sparks of a burning carpenter's shop five squares distant, though there has been at least three attempts to fire it in the last two years.

Milwaukee, April 8.

Peoples ticket elected. Marcy, Treasurer, Cross, Dem., re-elected Mayor without opposition, and McArthur, Dem., elected Circuit Judge without opposition. Returns are too meagre to decide who is Justice of the Supreme Court.

Washington, April 8.

The Administration has completed arrangements relative to China, and William B. Reed of Philadelphia, who is now here, has been tendered the mission. In addition to other vessels, the steamer Minnesota will proceed to China. The order for her preparation will be issued to-morrow.

The land officers in Minnesota have been directed to continue the withdrawal of lands falling within the probable line of the railroad routes established under the grants of Congress. Pre-emption claims based upon actual settlement, and not for speculation, made up at the time when the lines or routes were definitely fixed on any of the land withdrawn, will be allowed, provided the testimony is clear and explicit.

The offices of the newly-created land districts will be established at Brownsville and Dakota and Nebraska cities.

Charles E. Greene has been reappointed Naval Officer at Boston, Mass.

The case of Commodore Ogden has been taken up in the Naval Court of Enquiry.

Postmasters—Joseph W. Gray, reappointed postmaster at Cleveland, Ohio; Thomas Miller, Columbus, Ohio, vice Sparrow, whose commission has expired.

CHICAGO, April 8.

Scattering returns which have been received from Wisconsin indicate the re-election of Whitson, the Republican candidate for Chief Justice, by a decided majority.

BALTIMORE, April 8.

Two brothers, William and Charles Davis, charged with the murder of S. Spence, at Elizabeth City, N. C., have been acquitted. The trial excited great interest.

PORTLAND, Me., April 8.

The steamship Europa sailed at noon for Liverpool. She took out a trading amount of specie.

DETROIT, April 8.

Incomplete returns indicate the election of the Republican State judicial ticket by at least 1,000 majority. Six of the eight Circuit Judges and agents of the State University are Republicans. Not more than two-thirds of a full vote polled.

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NEW YORK, April 8.

At the residence of his son-in-law, Nathan Penick, in Todd county, Ky., on the evening of the 5th inst., BREVET CALDWELL, in the 75th year of his age.

In this city, on Wednesday, April 8th, BELL, infant daughter of Henry Thorne, aged 11 months.

Cincinnati papers please copy.

Wanted.

A SMART German Girl, accustomed to washing, ironing, &c. Inquire at this office. a7 j&b&w

Wanted.

A comfortable RESIDENCE between Broadway and the river and Second and Sixth streets, for which a fair price will be paid. Address Box 1,167 P. O. a7 b&g&w

LOST.

ON the 6th inst., an old MOROCCO ROCK-ET BOOK containing four dollars in small bills and two cents, also an old gold ring. The finder will be kindly remembered by leaving it at this office. a7 j&b&w

PARISIAN MILLINERY.

MRS. A. JONES,

106 Fourth st. bet. Market and Jefferson,

Would respectfully invite a particular examination by the ladies of Louisville and its vicinity of her Spring and Summer selections of

Parisian Millinery Goods,

also to her extensive stock of

LADIES' DRESS HATS,

modified and corrected from the prevailing styles of the principal capitals, which she feels assured cannot be excelled for beauty of material and elegance of design, having spared no pains or expense in her endeavor to secure a selection which will gratify the most refined taste. All orders faithfully and promptly filled and on reasonable terms. a1 j&b&w MRS. A. JONES.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD and OFFICE, on the

CORNER OF NINTH AND GREEN STREETS,

where he is prepared to fill all orders for Pomeroy and Pittsburgh Coal at the lowest market price.

Office also on the west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, on Market, between Jackson and Hancock, and Fulton, between Preston and Floyd streets. mar3 j&b&w JES. ROBB.

Dr. King's Dispensary.

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet. First and Second, nearly opposite the Graham House, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other ailments growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may consult their cases to him are rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

Experiments of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SPERMATIC WHISKY.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of intemperance, youth and excessive indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.

Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, with a fee enclosed (post-paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.

The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. a1 b&g&w</

